REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8.792.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. H. HIGGINSON, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 5th May 1877.

The AGRA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

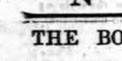
The Steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 26th April and on the 1st May, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MADINA, 810 Tons, 112 H. P., Commander E. C. FUSSELL, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

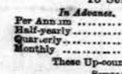
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

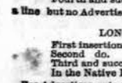


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, on THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co.. Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

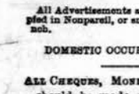
The S. S. AKOLA, 1,126 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Gulch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. MORRIS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including food
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 22nd May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

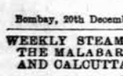
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 30th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. HARRIS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,345 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,389 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,372 Tons Register, 426 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will under any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

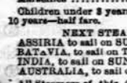
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,063 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal Captain JAMES SHAW, will sail on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., and will be followed by the

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,054 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 19th May, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,160 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,060 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 10th April 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Ons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— SIAM	3060	500	N. W. Hazelwood.	16th Apr.
S. MALWA	2983	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3083	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2591	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GAWALIOR, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. BAIRD, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

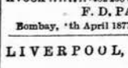
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2 65	500	Capt G N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th April 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE, 2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power, TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH MAY.



THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ..... „ 360

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877. Passenger Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S.S. CALIPSO	2,900	200	L. Serra	on the 30th April 1877.
S.S. SATURNO	3,328	400		on the 8th May 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	3,8 0	400	C. Lazarich	on the 15th May 1877.
S.S. MEMFI	2 680	250		on the 30th May 1877
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250		on the 30th May 1877.

The SATURNO and ETTORE are large Passenger Steamers, with superior First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

o cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 12th April 1877.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum: also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHACKLETON & COMPANY, (LATE J. C. SHACKLETON)

45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON,

UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF SHIPPING AGENCY ON MODERATE TERMS.

Goods cleared and forwarded to all parts of the World. Freights engaged. Insurances effected, etc., etc., etc.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

The Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 33 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Grey Australian Gelding, 15-3 high, 8 years, a very handsome and well mannered horse, a perfect charger with all arms, and has been ridden regularly used as a cavalry charger from the time of his being purchased from the stables at Calcutta Rs. 1,000

A well-bred Grey Arab 6 years 14½ high, a well broken charger, and goes in single harness, with dogcart and English harness in good order, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 14-1 high, aged, has been regularly ridden as a charger and carries a lady, can carry 14 stone, Rs. 560.

A powerful Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, has been constantly ridden with Troops and goes well in a dogcart. Rs. 600.

A bright Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast in harness, with a Buggy in good order and a set of Brown Leather Brass Mounted Harness, turnout, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Waler Gelding, 8 yrs, 15-1½ hi h, a splendid mover and would make a first-class cross-country horse, Rs. 600.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-2½ high, with excellent paces and promises to make a showy buggy or dogcart horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Dun country Ponies, 6 years, 13-2 high, go exceedingly well in harness, Rs. 5-0.

A pair of Black Ponies, 6 years, 12-2 high, go well in double harness, Rs. 4-0.

A very high caste Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast and active under saddle, and a most promising horse for the Turf, Rs. 500.

A well-bred and very handsome Chesnut Arab, 4 years, 14-1 high, up to 13 stone, a first-rate mover in either saddle or harness, Rs. 550.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th April 1877.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA MUST LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day bec-ming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 14TH APRIL.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,

THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,

AND

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

FOR THE LAST TIME IN BOMBAY,

CHARLES LECOCQ'S POPULAR COMIC OPERA,

LA FILLE

DE

MADAME ANGOT,

IN THREE ACTS.

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

WILL PERFORM

RIGOLETTO ..... LISZT.

And between the Second and Third Acts

a } CAPRICE AERIEN ..... WOLLENHAPT.
b } L'ECLAT, GALOP DE CONCERT ..... RONVILLE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

BENEFIT OF

MISS ELCIA MAY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR P. E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

AND

H. E. VICE-ADMIRAL

SIR R. J. MACDONAL , K.C S.I.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK OOTAJUK MUNDLEE.

TO-D Y, SATURDAY, THE 14TH APRIL.

REPRESENTATION IN GUZERATI OF THE ANCIENT AND WELL KNOWN HINDOO DRAMA,

"NUL DUMI NTI."

Reserved Seat	Rs. 2 0	Second Class	Rs. 0 12
Unreserved Seat	1 0	Third Class	0 8

STEAM TO SUEZ AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF I ALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTIC —The Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain BOSELLI, will sail as above on SUNDAY, the 15th April, at 1 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th April 1877.

THE Steamer DROMEDARY will CEASE to PLY between SURAT and BHOWNAGGAR from the 15th April 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship ELLEN BATES, A. THORNTON, Master, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and SIGN BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for counterSignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th April 1877.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

OLD SAILORS' HOME.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, the 5th June 1877, for the PURCHASE of the OLD SAILORS' HOME on the Esplanade. Full particulars can be learnt on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th April 1877.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Office at 3 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, for (1) the further consideration of the reintroduction into Bombay of a Contagious Diseases Act; and (2) the other business left undisposed of at last meeting held this day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th April 18.7.

ESTATE CELESTINO SALVADOR MISQUITTA.—By virtue of Section 31 of Act II. of 1874 the Executors of the Will of the abovenamed deceased have, by an Instrument of Transfer bearing date the 22nd day of February 1877, TRANSFERRED to the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL of BOMBAY all their RIGHTS and LIABILITIES as such Executors.

S. NEWCOME FOX,
Officiating Administrator General.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of MOROBA BAPOO WURDEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

WISHWANATH MOROBA WURDEY, the Son of MOROBA BAPOO WURDEY, deceased .....Applicant.

Notice is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of MOROBA BAPOO WURDEY, deceased, limited to 2 Government Promissory Notes (of Rs. 500 each) of the Government of India, numbered 2,248 and 2,269 respectively, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the abovenamed Applicant. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 13th day of April 1877.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Applicant's Proctor.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES,

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Cocoanada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.

Bengal Chatni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste;

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN TH . WORLD.

a great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.), PORT AND BYCULLA.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,

By CLYMER DIXON and Co.

Size of platen 40 by 25.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

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SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

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INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

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MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL by DSOUZA, the first settler. Good position and careful attendance.

FOR SALE, an English DOGCART with fast-trotting HORSE, complete Tar. out price Rs. 450. Apply to "A. B C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SPECIAL MUSTER BURMA CHEROOTS, just received, also other CHEROOTS and CIGARS in stock. Apply to W. J. ESSAL, Forbes Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

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CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REVISION OF PRICES. MARCH 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	29 0	...

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE ..... Rs.	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs.
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity .....

	27	0	15 0
	19	0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand. Rs	46	0	24 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do. ...	46	0	24 8

SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	28	0	15 8

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG ..... Rs.	41	0	23 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36	0	19 0
NIERSTEIN	26	0	14 0
HOCHHEIM	25	0	13 8

STEINWEIN (Glass Juge) ..... Rs.	23	8	...
LAUBENHEIM	17	8	9 8
GIESSENHEIM	20	0	11 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN ..... Rs.	42	0	23 0

SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34		18 8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG ..... Rs.	33	0	18 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27	0	14 8

MUSCATEL MOSELLE ..... Rs.	...		14 0
WINNINGEN	20	0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL. Rs	40	0	22 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34	0	19 0

FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32	0	...

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or } Rs.	10	0	...
PETIT MEDOC { Breakfast Wines } ...	12	8	7 4
MEDOC, Superior	15	8	9 0

CHATEAU LAGRANGE ..... Rs.	21	0	11 8
CHATEAU LAFOSE { Superior after }	26	0	14 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines }	31	0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs	31	8	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23	8	...

BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs.	19	0	...

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	29	0	15 8
POMMARD	24	0	13 0
MACON	23	0	12 0

BEAUNE ..... Rs.	19	0	10 8
CHABLIS	18	0	...

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	38	0	21 0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine ..... Rs.	38	0	21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs.	30	0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27	0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23	0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	13	0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27	0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22	8	...

WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L. ..... Rs.	22	8	...
WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's ..... Rs.	20	0	...
Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22	8	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28	0	...
Do. do. **	32	0	...
Do. do. ***	34	0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	28	0	...
MARIELL'S do.	28	0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	37	0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH ..... per bottle.
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) „	3 8	2 0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ... „
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen „	2 12	1 8	GINGER WINE ..... per dozen.
CHARTREUSE from the { Green ..... „	7 0	3 12	ORANGE BITTERS ..... „
Monastery ..... { Yellow ... „	5 8	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS ..... per
GOLD WATER, Danzig Brandy ..... „	12 12	...	ANGOSTURA BITTERS ... „
CREME DE NOYEAU, best ..... „	3 0	1 12	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... } Pints.
CREME DE CITRONELLE ..... „	3 0	...	
CREME DE ROSE ..... „	...	1 12	
CREME DE VANILLE ..... „	3 0	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS .....
ANISETTE ..... „	3 0	...	WINE BITTERS .....

	1	4	...
	...		1 12
	17	0	...
13	0	10	0
	24	0	...
	12	0	...

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

THE H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 13TH APRIL 1877.

Consols in London yesterday declined from 96¼ to 96, and French Rentes from 108¾ to 107¾—movements which show a decidedly less hopeful feeling, but it is of little use reviewing the position by the light of to-day's advices as to-morrow morning may bring us the final result.

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday Reuter reports the demand confined within narrow limits, which is merely another way of saying very dull. Cotton in Liverpool was dull, the sales only reaching 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats. Prices of Bombay descriptions were 1-16d. lower on the spot, other kinds being unchanged, while arrivals were at all events no lower than the previous day.

New York telegrams of yesterday still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11¾ cents, July shipment at 11 11-16 cents, an advance of 1-16d. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts.	2,000	3,000	5,000	3,000
Six days' do.	19,000	22,000	35,000	30,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,760,000	.....	3,849,000	3,253,000

Coffee is steady at unaltered prices and Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Bombay Linseed has advanced 1s. 6d. and Calcutta 2s. 3d. per quarter, Rapeseed being unchanged.

The weekly quotations for Metals mark no indication of any kind,

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows a decrease in the Reserve of Notes of £400,000. Bullion being unchanged, but there is a decrease of £3,400,000 in the amount of Bills discounted, and the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities has risen from 38¾ to 41 15-16 per cent. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills still stands at 2½ per cent.

Enfaced Rupee Paper, with the exception of Fours-and-a-half, which have receded from 84½ to 84¼, is firmer, Fours having risen from 84 to 84⅛; Five-and-a-Half from 88 to 88¾. Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has advanced to 54½d. per oz., equivalent to a fraction over 1s. 8 13/16d. per rupee. The shipments of Specie advised from Southampton only amount to £90,000 in Silver for Bombay, a comparatively small figure, but there may be large shipments from the Continent which are not advised in the public messages.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta at their weekly Board meeting yesterday advanced their rates of discount and interest one per cent all round, and money here is still in very active demand.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been very firm with a further rise of ⅛d. per rupee in ready paper. No great amount of Bills have been in the market, however, and the firmness evidently is due to nothing but the temporary scarcity of money amongst the Banks, Bills for delivery a month hence being negotiable at quite a half per cent under current rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 9d. per Rupee
No. 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 9 5-16d. ,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,, ... 1s. 9⅜ 3-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ... 1s. 9 7-16d. ,,

On Calcutta there is less pressure to sell, demand drafts being now quoted at 1/16 to ⅛ discount, 60 days' sight steady at 1⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is dull with no business of any importance doing. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 97½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¼ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

In Shares the feeling has been very quiet, and, as a rule, the changes in values have been in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. and National Bank Re. 1 lower, while Agras are Re. 1 higher. In Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas. Spinning and Weaving Companies are generally unaltered, but we quote a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance and Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Dhurrumsey, and Fleming.

Cotton continues dull and declining, owing, as before, to adverse advices from Home and the rapid rise in Exchange. Prices may be called Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, and transactions for export have been limited in the extreme. The receipts yesterday were 9,060 bales, making 62 496 bales for the week.

Freights are remarkably dull for the time of year, and although the amount of disengaged tonnage is not large, rates continue to give way day by day. For Liverpool by steamer £1-15 is now the current quotation and by sailing ship £2 2 6 per ton with only a small demand at that.

Piece Goods show extreme quietness. The clearances are small both from first hands and the Bazaar and prices tend steadily downwards.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct.	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	5 5 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	992½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	200
Oriental Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	113
	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 218 3	0	5 p. c.	275
o. New £20 shares	..	£20 13 9	14	6 do.	28
Ditto	..	£20 6 5	7	3 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 2 11	13	1 do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	50,000	100	all	6 do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18 19 6	5	10 do.	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,175
Albert Co., Kurrachee.	200	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	910
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	425
Bullary	375	1,000	all	60	720
Bezonjee Company (New).	155	500	all	40 p.s.	435
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	50
Cawar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colabe Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	500
Dholiera P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	350
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	825 xd.
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,3 0
Hemchand Press Co.	1,000	500	all	75 do	740
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	225
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	335
Prince of W. Press.	120	..	1,500	250 do	410
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	420
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	460
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	75	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,100 xd.
Alfred Mills Co.	25	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	50	2,500	all	500	2,775
Ango-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	10	80	..	68
Bhownagger W. and P. Company	200	2,000	..	100 p.s	1,650
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,155
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	285
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s*	145
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	2,500	all	40 p.s*	875
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	700
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,070
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,115
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,235
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,155
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaswaj Baffoo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,130
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,170 xd.
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	885 xd.
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	Nil.	..	1,020
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,240 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	45	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	425
Manockjee Petits	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,430
Monarjee Spinning	1,040	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,345
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	all	..	315
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	960
Neriad S. and W. Co..	440	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co..	2,500	400	all	..	380
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	870
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	995
Soundercbe Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	50 p.s.	910
Do do, ½ Share.	340	1,000	250	125 p.s.	300
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	200	1,000	all	..	990
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	980
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	167
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	680
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,600	2,500	1,500	200 p.s	1,840
Bombay Gas Company'.	5,000	50	all	7½ p. ct.	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	725
Lamaing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	250
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. c.	7
Schenker Burlings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
rancher and Co.	1,200	500	all	6 p. ct.	470
ogan Patent Slip Co..	3,600	250	all	6 p. ct.	83

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 7th April 1877 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,07 63,209	10	5
Other Deposits	24 87,209	4	10
Cash Credites	9,26,365	10	9
Post Bills	56,02	1	5
Reserve Fund	5,25,000	0	0
Rs.	2,57,64,986	11	5

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	1,32 27,234	15	11
Govt. Securities	25 8 ,932	7	0
Loans	17.39.918	14	0
Account of Credits	11.46.241	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	44,3 052	12	9
Dead Stock	2,19 9 1	15	6
Bills of Exchange	15,36 882	10	3
Due by other Banks	8,50,872	0	0
Rs.	2,57,64,986	11	5

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 7th April, 1877. Open 1,268½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,04,858	0	0
Merchandize	6,75,225	5	8
Telegraph	1,032	0	0
Municipal Trains	425	0	0
Total Rs.....	7 81 550	5	8
Corresponding week last year open 1,268½ Miles ..... Total Rs.....	6,43,178	3	1
Increase	1,38 371	2	1

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

The s. s. Petersburg, 1,064 tons, Captain J. Barneson, will sail to-day for Dunkirk via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Oonun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

The Ship Thomasina Maclellan, 1,788 tons, Captain J. Gibb, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Newcastle (December 27th), with Mr. F.G. Gadiner as a passenger, and a cargo of 2,307 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The Ship Ellen Bates, 1,015 tons, Captain A. Thurston, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (November 29th), with a cargo of 422 tons coals, 85,000 bricks, 50 bundles netwire, 7 casks soda water bottles, 20 barrels coal pitch, 200 barrels beer 27 packages earthenware, 78 packages glassware, 50 barrels sulphur, 15 packages bath bricks and many other packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

Trincomallee, April 5th, 10 A.M.—The ship City of Berlin, chartered from Glasgow to Rangoon with coal, got on fire off the eastern coast of Ceylon. She signalled for a pilot off Trincomallee on Monday, and is now in the inner harbour. The fire is being got under by the engines. The Serendib arrived at 4 this morning, and proceeds to Batticalos to-morrow morning early. H. M. Ship Arab is refitting, and has orders to proceed to the Maldives in search of a French vessel supposed to have been lost with passengers on board.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Assiria, Captain Boselli, sailing on the 15 h April at 10 A.M :—For Genoa—Rev. F. Kitell, Mrs. Kitell, three children, and two infants, Mr. A. McCulloch, Mr McCulloch, Mr. Wilson Oldham, Mrs. Oldham, Mr E. S. Robertson, C. S., Mrs. Pile, three children, one infant, and one ayah, Mr. E. C. Mitchell, Lieut.-Col. Lord, Ralph Kerr, Surgeon Major T. W. Sheppard, Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. C. W. Moore, C. S., Mr. W. Brand, Lieut. W. H Fife, Miss Underwood, Lieut. E. A. Ball, Dr. Kaikhusroo Sorabjee Noriman, Mr. H. G. Pearse, C. S., Col. Russell, Mrs. Russell, Rev. Malcolm S. Laing, Mrs Laing, Mr. W. H. Pinnock, Mr. F. S. Crowse, Mesdames S. Katherine, Mr. G. Edwards, Mr. Damesan J. de Costa, Edward S. Pimentel, Mr. Manuel C. D. Aranjo, Lieut. C. Cawendish, Lieut. J. R. Thompson, Mr. C. H. Trimnell, Lieut. French, Lieut. Preston, Lieut. E. F. Shearburn, and Mr. T. Dyson. To Suez.—Monsieur Azvelos, Mr. J. C. Minettas.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Ellen Bates	Thornton ...	Liverpool, Nov 29.
	F. Mackellan	Gibb	Newcastle, Dec 27.

DEPARTURE.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
13	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch,

The Steamer Petersburg, Barneteon, to Dunkirk, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Trentham Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.		
9	Emblehope (s)	Stephenson ...Madras, Apr 5.
	Star of Africa	Barron ..... Cape Town, Feb 5.

PASSENGERS.

Per Emblehope—Mr Walker.
Per Star of Africa—Mrs Barron.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Apr.		
10	Indus (s)	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

10	Goa (s)	Bombay, and S. Ports.
	Calcutta (s)	Calcutta, and N. Ports.
11	John Chapman (s) ...	Tuticorin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Per P and O S Indus—To Madras—Capt Godfrey, Mrs Brandt, child and European servant, Mrs Maltby, Miss Roch, Mr H Stevens, Mr A Grubb, Mr J J Woolgan and Mr J Ryan. From Brindisi to Madras—Mr Marsh-ll, Mr Dormur and Mr Perratt. From Galle to Madras—Mr J Watson, Mr E Ahamads, Mr C C Mackenzie, M Vajoolich, and M Cloish. From Singapore to Madras—Mr D Moore.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s.s. Goa—From Madras to Colombo—Mr W R Hearn.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 13.

From Liverpool.

Trentham Hall s—4 packages hardware, Eshhoy Tyebally ; 3,020 bundles Doon iron, Gaddum and Co.
Zante s—400 bundles mill rods iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee ; 1,145 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

From London.

Sestos s—2,907 bars iron and 300 kegs steel, Khimjee Jewa ; 27 cases oilmanstore, Dawoodbhoy Aidool Hoosein ; 36 boxes sundry, Mackenzie, Mackally Nowbhoy.
Parsee s—128 cases oilmanstore and 10 cases cheese, Jewabhoy Sulimanjee ; 10 cases candles, 1 case tobacco, 4 casks bell clcing and 1 crk stationery, R L Southern and Co ; 191 cases steel, Wegjee Oomersee ; 2 cases salt, Grindlay, Groom and Co ; 10 cases candles, Joonus Nuthoo ; 1 case hardware, Noormahamed Hajee Cassum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 13.

For Liverpool.

Alderney s—50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gocouldass Cullianjee.
Dumbertar Castle—2 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 1 0 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Cullianjee Khimjee.
Khersonee—35 bales wool and 80 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Vardhman Tokersee ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scot and Co.
Tythomee—40 bales cotton, A Blaschcck and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Lucimedass Kempjee.
Marcus—300 bales wool, Jairhumund Chelleram ; 150 bales cotton, Gordhundass Runchordass ; 77 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhimjee.
Wickham s—25 bales wool, Jai'ha Lalljee ; 19 bales cotton waste, Mo hjee Goculdass ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Punnett and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Jules, Siegrried and and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 569 bags wheat, Stearns, Hebert and Co ; 70 bales hemp and 30 bags rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 750 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and C.
Zante s—2000 bags wheat, Chubildass Lullubhoy.
Europa s—231 cwts coir yarn, Moolji e Jaitha and Co ; 1,203 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Nowrojee Manockjee and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Cowasjee Mowjee ; 88 bales cotton, Watson Bogle and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton waste, Gaddum and Co ; 111 bales hemp, Lalljee Narrenjee.
Virago s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Trentham Hall s—160 cwts B horns, Allarakhiabhoy Segan.

For London.

Naples s—1 bale hides, Hassum Noor Mahamed ; 24 bales hides, Nemeebhoy Ganjee ; 18 bales hides, Abdoola Hassum.
Stag s—150 cwts barks, Woosmun Joosub ; 717 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 625 cwts myrabolams, Malsee Mooljee.
Malwa s—4,210 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Falmouth.

Professor Mahon—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Seringapatam—18,000 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

For Havre.

Rassend Castle s—2,000 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Storrowsy s—1,830 cwts linseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.
John Clark—480 cwts linseed and 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
William Douglas—1,500 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co.
City of London—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Menzaleh s—700 cwts wheat, Fi lay, Scott and Co.

For Marseilles.

Siam s—2,805 cwts ringellyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 509 bales cotton, Goculdass and Co.
Assiria s—1,0 0 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

For Trieste.

Siam s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Bremenhaven.

Fluellin—300 bales cotton, Volkart, Brothers.

For Naples.

Europa s—200 bales cotton, Young and Co.

For Calcutta.

Mary Alfred—40 bales cotton, Young and Co.

For Hongkong.

Gwalior s—5 cwts cambaystone, Hassonally Essoofjee ; 250 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jonmahamed ; 193 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 97 bales cotton, Mowladina Moomun ; 22 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 112 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 61 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 25 bales twist, Bomanjee Manockjee Pasha ; 20 bales twist, C Byramjee ; 70 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 25 bales twist, Rehemoodh y Hajibhoy ; 10 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy ; 16 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 69 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Gwalior s—54 chests opium, Dhunraz Choonelall ; 32 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 241 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 29 chests opium, Juzraz Chiram ; 64 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, April 12th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29.844
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless=0.)	4 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	77·2
Gener l direction of wind	WNW, NW, N, N, NW, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	251.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 11.

Liston, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Lalitpur.

Calmase, Col Bombay 16th Regt N I, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Wemyss, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt N I, on leave, from Cutch.
Jacob, Major, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on quty, from Mhow.
Yates, Capt, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Mackenzie, Capt, Bengal 9th Lancers, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—April 13

Stewart, Surg Genl, Bombay ... M D, on leave, to Mahableshur.
Bewicke, Sub Lieut, Bengal 60th Rifles, to join, to Agra.
Jacob, Major, Bombay 17th Regt N I, to join, to Surat.
Fairbrother, C l, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Yates, Capt, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave, to Lanowlee.
Parry, Col, Bombay R A, on l ave, to Kirkee.
Lyons, Major, Bombay 31st Regt N I, on leave, to Neilgherries.
Foster, Lieut, Bombay Qr Mr Dep artm, on leave to Deolalee.
Brouhton, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, to Kamptee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, 29th March 1877).

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

16th Native Infantry—Surgn Maj R H Perkins, in medical charge 9th N I, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn E Bovill, M. n., placed at the disposal of the Bl G ve
42nd Native Infantry—Capt W Reardon, Wing Officer and Qrmr, to continue to officiate as Wing Comdr during the time Maj A D Butler remains seconded, under the operation of G O 3 of 1877.

Lieut. (local rank) assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers—Capt J Smith to be Maj from the 23rd Nov 1875.
Royal (late Bengal) Artillery—Lt Col J Fulton to be Col from the 14th June 1876.
Royal Artillery—Lt W P Graves to be Capt from the 24th March 1877.
83rd Regiment—Maj J D Johnstone to rank as Maj from the 27th Oct 1874.
2nd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles—Capt W C Byron to be Maj from the 25th Sept 1875.

Lt Col G B Fisher, General Infantry, is appointed Commandant of Fort Shahkadar, vice Col B G Vander Gucht, S C, proceeding on general leave.

Capt J P Ewing, R A, is directed to proceed from Campbellpore to Secunderabad, and join No 2 Batty 5th Brgde R A, into which he has been promoted.

Under Clause 7, para 160, Sec V, Part II, Transport Regulations.

The name of Capt G A White, 40th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers who have passed parts I and II, examination B, published in G O C C dated 19th March 1877, page III.

Under instruction from the Horse Guards, the name of Capt A J Tufnell, 54th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots, published in G O C C of the 6th Oct 1876, page 510.

Lt M H Grierson, Bl Engrs, having completed a tour of seven years' service in India, will, on being relieved of his duties at the Thomason Coller, Roorkee, proceed via Bombay to England, at the public expense, and will report himself on arrival to the Deputy Adjt Genl R E, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned medical subordinate is granted leave of absence :—

1st class Apothecary S S Hart, for six months in India, on medical certificate, from the date of his availing himself of it.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Gwalior District order, dated the 10th March 1877, appointing Capt J H Tarleton, 54th Foot, Station Staff Officer at Morar, during the absence of Bde Maj Baldon Malton on leave.

Bareilly Brigade Order, dated the 22nd March 1877, directing Lt Col P Wheeler, Bengal Infantry, to assume command of the station.

13th Hussars—Regtl Order, dated the 14th March 1877, appointing Lt and Asst W Grubb, to act as Interpreter, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 11th idem, no other officer being available, vice Capt F E Fitzgerald.

1st Battalion 18th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 21st Feb 1877, appointing Lt W G Cockburn to act as Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 17th idem, vice Lt J H A Spyer, appointed Actg Adjt.

109th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd Feb 1877, appointing Capt D W Mackinnon to act as Asst Instructor of Musketry with effect from the 16th idem, vice Lt E W Murphy, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

9th Lancers—Lt E E Shearburn, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col F H McLeod, (6th Brde,) to Cashmere, from the 5th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Lt Col J P Bates, (2nd Brde) to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Maj C S S Taylor, (6 Batty, 19th Brde,) to Dehra and hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 31st Oct on medical certificate.

Maj Sir J W Campbell, Bart, (6 Batty, 11th Brde,) to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Capt J F Houstoun, (F Batty 20th Brde,) to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Veterinary Surg J Hammond, (19th Brde,) to Bombay for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

15th Foot—Lt G A Collins, Offg Wing Officer 40th N I on probabation, to Colaba, from the 15th April to the 15th Sept next, to study the native language.

2-22nd Foot—Lt W F Curtois, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

84th Foot—Surgn M J M Jones, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affair.

73rd Foot—Capt W F Hill, to Australia and New Zealand, from the 21st April to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs.

92nd Foot—Capt A D M'Gregor, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Col C P Hicks, (doing duty at Allahabad,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs.

Lt Col T G Ross, (doing duty at Umballa,) to Kasauli and hill north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Capt H E Ryves, (Sqdn Comar 13th Bengal Lancers) to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Lt Col G T Jones Garrison Qr Mr Fort William, for the 3rd Nov 1876, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Lt Colonel H R Wintle, (doing duty at Fatehgarh) to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th August next, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgeon Major J B Hamilton, M D, (doing duty with F Battery, 19th Brigade Royal Artillery,) to Cashmere, from the 5th April to the 5th July, on private affairs.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd April 1877.*)

The C in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Garrison of Chunar—Maj R F Angelo, Fort Adjt, to be Comdt, vice Maj Young, who has vacated on proceeding on furlough.

43rd Native Infantry—Lt Col W Cabell, S C, to be Offg 2nd in Command and Wing Comdr, vice Evans, proceeded on furlough.

Lt F C N Goldney, S C, on furlough, to be Wing Officer, vice Schalch, appointed to the 45th N I.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

Royal Artillery—Capt R A Laing, to rank as Capt from the 25th June 1874.

Brevet-Lt Col Arthur Lyttleton Annesley, 11th Hussars having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of Col, to be Col by Bt, under the provision of the Royal Warrant of the 27th Dec 1870, subject to H M's approval, dated 21st March 1877.

With reference to G G O No 267 of 1877, Maj Genl J A Ewart, C B, H M's Service, is posted to the Allahabad Dvn.

Lt Col and Bt Col W J Eccles, R A, is directed to proceed from Agra to Meean Meer, for duty wi h the R A at that station.

Lt Col and Bt Col C H Owen, R A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Agra, for duty with the R A at that station.

Lt Col (Local Col) J E Cordner, R A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Fort William, for duty with the R A at that station.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 5th Feb 1877, directing Col W Roberts, 1-5th Fusiliers, to assume command of the station.

4th Hussars—Regtl Order, dated the 16th March 1877, appointing the following committee of payment ship, vice Paymaster S Murphy, transferred to the 10th Hussars :—

President—Maj S de A C Clarke.
Members—Capt W G Lawrence and Capt J W Lay.

Capt Lay to act as Paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

1-8th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 19th March 1877, directing Lt G R Stone to officiate temporarily as Interpreter to the battalion, no qualified officer being available, vice Lt R Oakeley, proceeded to Bombay to appear before a medical board.

5th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 12th March 1877, making the following appointments, in cancellation of that published in Brigade Order confirmed in G O C of the 12th March, p 103, affecting he undermentioned officers :—

Capt A T Davis, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr.
Lt G S Eyre, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt.

18th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 8th March 1877, making the following appointments, vice Capt Meacham, Offg as Wing Commander, confirmed in G O C of the 12th March, p 103, affecting he undermentioned officers :—

Lt E H Bingham, Wing Officer and Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.
Lt E H Molesworth, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Qr Mr.

HIGH COURT.—14TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent,)

Long Causes.

365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kevulbhoy Jaichund vs Nahalchund bhoy Nathoobhoy and others—Tyabjee and Syani.—Part heard.
188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.
229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and Bhimjee.
660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Escobjee Sanker vs Neubai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
228-76—Pyrsont and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hasee Abdool Reman Allarackia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Aly vs Zenabo Wilow and others—Jardine and Payne.
653-76—Balkrisna and D—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Garth).

Summary Suit.

335-77—Macfarlae and G—Jewandass Abjee vs Dayal Goka and another.

Long Causes.

490-76—In person (Pauper)—Dhondjee Chandrojee vs Bhimbai widow—N N Kothare.
269-76—In person (Pauper)—Din

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ADVANCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, 13TH APRIL.

Advices from the South state that bodies of Russian troops are moving towards Jassy.

The Circular of the Porte to its representatives abroad respecting the Russian Protocol is regarded here as the end of further negotiations.

The armistice between Turkey and Montenegro has expired.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S BUDGET.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer) made his Financial Statement, in which he announced a surplus of £445,000 for the year 1876. The revenue for 1877, he estimates at £79,000,000 and the expenditure at £78,790,000. No increase or remission of taxation is proposed.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has arrived in Paris *en route* to the South of Europe.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question, said no definite proposal concerning an Imperial Museum for India and the Colonies was before the Government, and he was, therefore, unable to state their views in the matter.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

PHILADELPHIA, 12TH APRIL.

General Hampton, the Democratic candidate, has been installed as Governor of the State of South Carolina, the Republican candidate having retired from the contest.

A fire has taken place at an hotel in Saint Louis in which fifty people perished.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 12TH APRIL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's S.S. Nizam, with the outward London Mails of 30th March, left here for Bombay at 3 P.M., and the same Company's steamer Khedive left for Galle and Calcutta at 1 P.M.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, 12TH APRIL.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore arrived here to-day from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL, AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ulto. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5

In the Manchester Markets demand is confined within narrow limits.

4 per cent. Rentes 84⅛

4½ per cent. do. 84⅛

5½ per cent. do. 88⅛

3 per cent. Consols for account 96

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 107⅛

Bar Silver 64⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes....£11,500,000....Dec. £ 400,000

Bills Discounted....£19,500,000....Dec. £3,400,000

Bullion .....£26,000,000.... ....

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 41 15-16.

Arrivals—Mysterious Star and City of Baltimore.

LINE REPORTS.—13TH APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 13TH APRIL, 10-25 A. M.

H. M. steamer Tenasserim sailed for Rangoon 10th

GALLE 13TH APRIL, 12-25 P. M.

H. M. S. Arab, from Trincomallee, arrived.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the remarkable letter from our special correspondent at Peshawur which we publish in another column. It forms the most powerful indictment of Lord Lytton's Frontier policy which has yet been written, and the information it supplies about the progress of Russian trade even within the Indian border is most suggestive. We observe that the *Pioneer* claims much credit for the Government because it is establishing military posts from Jacobabad to Quetta. But it will have to do much more than this if it means to keep its hold on Beloochistan. What will be the position of the small detachment of Sikhs at Quetta if there were a popular rising beyond the mountains?

Who can say that the Tamulians are not a poetical race? A medical tract, in verse, has recently been published, which treats "of the mode of preparing a certain pill suited to children." The subject seems to have escaped the attention of Messrs. Tennyson and Tupper.

A DUEL has been fought in Belgium between Lieutenant Pirrac, a cavalry officer, and Baron de Vaux, known in the Paris press by the signature of "Eugene Martin." The *casus belli* arose out of a discussion at mess whether M. Thiers was a great military authority. Both parties were wounded. The wound of M. de Vaux is the more serious, but is not reported to be dangerous.

We print to-day extracts from the journal of a Mahomedan gentleman who has returned from a pilgrimage. The ground is the same as that which our own Hajee went over a short time ago, but nevertheless we venture to publish the Hajee's notes as a Mussulman by birth is likely to look at a pilgrimage to Mecca from a standpoint different to that which a European would take.

The literary and scientific world may be interested to learn that Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar" has been translated into Telugu by Vavilala Vasudeva Sastri. The Madras Curator of Books informs us that this is "the first and a fair attempt" at a metrical translation of Shakespeare into this language. One can almost imagine the gentle swan of Avon for once losing his temper and exclaiming "I'd rather be a dog, and bay the moon, than be—*turned into Telugu*!"

A PROSPECTUS has been issued of the Oriental Coffee Company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, of which one-half is to be now issued in shares of 10*l.* each, and of this 20,000*l.* has been subscribed privately by the directors so far. The object is to purchase suitable ground for coffee cultivation, and, as a commencement, 2,100 acres of forest land, about seventy miles from Calicut, have been secured for 8,000*l.*, payable in shares, and the clearing of a portion of this is now being proceeded with.

A LINE of outposts is being laid out along the base of the Murree Hills. It will serve as a check on the tribes in that region, and also as a connecting link between the Bolan Pass and British territory. Meanwhile the telegraph line to Quetta is growing rapidly. The construction was hitherto delayed by the necessity of making it conform to the direction chosen for the military posts just referred to, but it is now complete as far as Mittree, and very soon we may expect, says the *Pioneer*, to hear of telegrams from Quetta itself.

A LONDON PERFUMERY COMPANY is advertising "Concentrated Essence of Talipat Blossoms (Ceylon). The Scent for 1877." They also state that "the Talipat Tree is now highly cultivated for its delicious perfume." This, says the *Colombo Observer*, is certainly new to us. A tree that flowers but once in its lifetime, and that not till it is at least half a century old, would need to be not only "highly" but pretty extensively cultivated. We should be glad to know where these talipat plantations are, of which we now hear for the first time.

MR. PATRICK CARNEGY, Commissioner of Rai Bareli, has just re-published a work of his which first appeared about a quarter of a century ago, called "Kachahri Technicalities;" or a glossary of terms rural, official and general in daily use in the courts of law and an illustration of the tenures, customs, arts and manufactures of Hindustan. This book is very useful for almost every one; judges and other officials will find it useful, whilst business men will find the correct meaning given of a number of words in frequent use and an explanation of phrases of common occurrence. The names of every kind of seed grown are put down in English, with the scientific term for each and with the native word for each in several different vernaculars. We can readily understand that Mr Carnegy has re published his useful work in compliance, as he tells us in the preface, with the demand that is kept up for it.

THE following is a translation of several extraordinary resolutions which have been passed by the native dealers in yarn and metal :—

A meeting of the wholesale dealers in yarn, copper, brass and other metals was held on the 6th March last at the Copper Bazaar's Kanta when the following resolutions were carried unanimously :—

1st—That we bazaar dealers are not to buy any goods from the millowners or firms (European or native) if they sell their goods to any up-country merchants or any other buyers except to dealers of our bazaar.

2nd—That we bazaar dealers are not to sell to any up-country or any other buyers any goods if such buyers purchase goods from millowners and firms (European or native) instead of from our bazaar dealers.

3rd—That any broker who negotiates for sale of goods between any millowners and firms (European or native) and up-country or any other merchants instead of the dealers of our bazaar, the dealers of our bazaar are not to buy or sell any goods through such broker.

4th—That if the dealers of our bazaar have any dispute or disagreement in respect of the above matters with any millowners or firms (European or native) the dealers of our bazaar are not to sell any goods on commission belonging to any millowners or firms (European or native).

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that General S. Berdan, of the United States, has invented an instrument which will greatly improve and cheapen the art of killing. He calls his invention a "range-finder." It consists of a telescope and other instruments, all of which can be carried on a dog-cart, and which enable the engineers to measure with perfect accuracy up to 2,000 metres, or say, 1,500 yards. The time needed to ascertain distance is only two minutes, and the General believes that his invention will double the accuracy of artillery fire, and quadruple that of infantry. The Berlin War Office is already trying the instrument, and the British Government also is asking for particulars. It is curious how much science just now does for the attack, and how little for defence. The only recent idea of the latter kind is the spade-bayonet which enables irregulars to throw up earthworks almost as rapidly as a corps of navvies, a great advantage to a population trying to defend itself. What is now wanted is a weapon by which a population like that of Bosnia could render the advance of all but the very best regular troops impossible.

THE *Times'* Paris correspondent reports a very remarkable exploit achieved off Cherbourg, on the part of a little torpedo-craft called the Thorneycroft. Of the Thorneycroft very little is visible above water; on the surface you just see a little greyish body, easily confused with the sea, but there are rooms below for the officers and men who steam and manage her, while she is armed with a torpedo, projecting from her bow. Two great disabled vessels were towed out to sea in succession, the Thorneycroft, with a lieutenant and two men on board of her, pursuing each in turn. The Thorneycroft with her engine and sails, made nineteen knots an hour, overtook each disabled vessel, drove the torpedo right against it, recoiled herself, spun round and round for a few seconds, and then steered off to the fleet, leaving no trace of the vessel attacked, which was in each case rent by the great shock, and immediately went down. The Thorneycroft only costs the fiftieth part of a man of war, so that fifty Thorneycrofts might be made, to attack an enemy's fleet on all sides, for the expense of one man-of-war. Clearly, unless the larger ships can protect themselves in dusk or dark by some wire fence against such onsets, a great navy might be blown into the air by the pettiest Naval Power on earth.

AMONGST the most interesting of the works exhibited in the Royal Academy during the last few years have been the bas-reliefs and terra-cotta works of Mr. Tinworth. This artist has a remarkable history, *Truth* tells us. Originally a wheelwright, his artistic capacity was ascertained by Mr. Sparkes at the Lambeth School of Art, and he was recommended by him to Mr. Doulton for employment as a potter and modeller at the Lambeth potteries. There he has been allowed full scope for his genius, while engaged in mastering the technical art of the potter and in cultivating his powers at the Academy Schools. Mr. Tinworth's sacred bas-reliefs, and his terra-cotta fountain at the Philadelphia Exhibition, are among the most notable art works of the day. He has in hand for the next exhibition a very fine group of foot-ball players, which, when backed, will constitute the most remarkable artistic work in terra-cotta ever executed in this country. The personal history of the *employés* at Doulton's art studios would constitute a very curious and interesting contribution to biography, which may be commended to the notice of Mr. Smiles; and the full account of the revival of art-work at the Lambeth potteries is indeed in itself a remarkable and creditable episode in the history of English manufactures, which still remains to be well told.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* says :—"The funds of the poor-box at the Lambeth police court were enriched on Tuesday by the sum of £5 forwarded to the magistrate by direction of the Secretary of State for India with an explanation that the donation was the amount of a cheque sent as a bribe to one of the officers of that department. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this sum in the newspapers was requested, 'with a view of deterring other persons from offering similar bribes.' If no further notice is to be taken of such a serious offence as attempting to bribe an officer in the public service beyond a notification that the money intended for the bribe has been presented to the poor box of a police court, it is to be feared that the example made of the culprit, whose name was not even mentioned, will hardly have the desired effect of checking similar attempts at corruption. Indeed, the course adopted may lead benevolent persons who are anxious to perform their good deeds in secret to send their donations to the poor boxes of the police courts through the medium of the Secretary of State for India by transmitting them ostensibly for corrupt but practically for charitable purposes. It is, moreover, a question whether, according to the strict letter of the law, the Secretary of State has the power to hand over to a poor-box money offered as a bribe. The proper course would seem to be, to return the bribe and commence proceedings against the offender."

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *Pioneer* some information, translated from the *Moscow Gazette*, about Captain Kuropatkin's mission to Kashgar. This officer, as our readers will know, has been sent with a small force to watch the campaign between Yacoob Beg and the Chinese. He reached Kashgar in October last, and has been staying in the country ever since. For some little while the Russians were detained in the city of Kashgar, Yacoob Beg's capital, and had an excellent chance of making themselves acquainted with everything there. Kuhna Shahr, the old city, and Yangi Shahr, the new city, built in 1838, have already been well described in Dr. Bellew and Captain Chapman's report; but it is interesting to read what the Russians thought of the Kashgar soldiers. They did not consider that the several thousands they saw were any better than the troops of Khokand and Bokhara. The equipments were better, but the organization was certainly worse, the army being made up of widely different nationalities. The infantry was armed for the most part with matchlocks; the cavalry guns had locks and percussion caps, and some were even rifled. The Russians saw no more than thirty breechloaders —Sniders with Boxer-Henry cartridges. The people, according to the same authority, are crushed and poverty-stricken. They are getting more discontented than ever with the Ameer: the chief causes of this discontent are the abuses in the collection of taxes and the forced conscription; and these are felt so severely that many of the people are said to be leaving the country.

FOUR apprentices belonging to the barque Norwood, of London, from Rangoon for Liverpool, were brought before the Falmouth magistrates on the 22nd March, charged with refusing to do duty. The boys were apprenticed to Captain Navassa, of the Norwood, in 1875, and their discharges from the Formidable training-ship gave them excellent characters, and one boy had a petty officer's rating. The appearence of the boys in court was stated to be deplorable, some being without shoes, and all wearing clothing lent them by seamen to come on shore in. When on board, they had, it was said, been sleeping about the deck or huddled together in the galley. Although, under their indentures, £17 was due to each one for two years, they had been at sea over twenty-one months and had only received between £2 and £3 each, and no clothes had been given them. One boy said that when in India the master gave them a few rupees to buy clothes, and another time they were sent on shore with a former mate to buy clothes, and that officer got drunk on the money. The mate of the ship, who appeared for the captain, said the boys refused to do duty till clothes had been given them, and that they had been kept without clothes because of their bad conduct. After hearing the evidence the mayor said it was a disgrace for the captain and mate to allow the boys to be in such a state. The boys were perfectly right in refusing to work under the circumstances, and the case ought never to have been brought into court, or the boys to be in the state in which they were. The mate had better take them to the first outfitter's shop and get a proper outfit for them.

THE *Englishman* passes the following compliments to Mr. Bullen Smith on his departure :—

The Meinam yesterday took away from Calcutta one of its best known and most respected residents. We refer to Mr. Bullen Smith. He has been among us for some two and twenty years, we believe; but he leaves India in the prime of life and in such health and vigour as give promise of a long and happy life with his family in England. On this we congratulate him but we must at the same time express our sence of the loss which the community suffers by his departure. He has now been for some years the leading merchant in Calcutta; and this not because he was head of the firm of Jardine, Skinner & Co., but because of his own personal qualities. He has been conspicuous not only for ability and sound judgment, but also for the gentlemanly feeling and high principle which he never failed to bring to bear in a marked way on the conduct of all affairs with which he was connected. It was this combination of qualities of the head and of the heart that gave him and kept him his high position in the community, and at the same time his universal popularity.

He has also been not less successful as a public man. His intelligence, breadth of veiw, and great moderation fitted him naturally for the position he has so long occupied in the Legislative Council. and to may fairly be said—we can say more—to have conferred distinction on that position. His success in public life encour g es us to hope that his ability and experience may be yet utilized for India. We do not know when the Indian Council will need another commercial member; but when it does, the Secretary of State could find no sounder adviser than Mr. Bullen Smith. Or, if he should be attracted by political life of the most active kind, for which we may hold, his faculty of effective public speaking particularly such a man, there are, we trust, certain electors ready to do themselves and him mutual honour by sending him to Parliament. But wherever and whatever he may be, he will we are sure, maintain the reputation with which he leaves this country.—as one of India's warmest sons.

We may note that a dinner was given in the Town Hallon Saturday evening by the mercantile community in honour of Mr. Bullen Smith. Mr. Murray, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided, and every merchant who could come was, we understand, there. As the dinner was of a private character we are unable to give the speeches; but we are told that it was perfectly successful.

THE *Moscow Gazette* some little time ago apprised its readers of a new road into British India. The announcement was, briefly, to the effect that a party of the Kara Kirghiz rebels, having hotly pursued by Colonel Schodeloff, had made their way into British India across the Pamir. The inference intended to be drawn was that where a scattered band of fugitives could pass a Russian army could also march, with all the encumbrances of modern warfare. The conclusion would not in any case be logical, but in the present instance it is altogether unwarranted. The only Kara Kirghiz who has yet made his appearance in India was a chieftain, on his way to Mecca as a devout pilgrim. How this solitary individual, with his handful of servants, contrived to cross the mountains is not very clear, but it is quite obvious that a pilgrim may traverse wilds inaccessible to an armed force. At all events, neither the Government nor the Anglo-Indian community at large appears to have been much disquieted by the presence of the adventurous and pious chieftain. Besides, it has long been known to all readers of the Royal Geographical Society's Proceedings that there are several passes through the Karakorum range which present no serious difficulties to ordinary travellers, whatever might be the case with an invading army. Mr. Shaw relates how a party of British officers, returning in haste from a shooting excursion on the Upper Karakash, had been tempted to follow a broad opening southward from that river. "expecting always to cross the lofty range marked on the maps; but, after traversing several high barren plains, had found themselves on the banks of a stream running into the Indus, without having crossed any range at all." Should a Russian general be minded to try that route, we doubt not that he will meet with a suitable reception on his arrival in British territory—perhaps even before that.

PROFESSOR BARFF, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Academy, has made a great practical discovery, if we may trust the *Times*. He has discovered how to treat iron vessels so as to render them wholly safe from the tendency to rust, so that boilers, if the iron of which they are made had been thus treated, would be safe against the corrosion caused by the water; and cooking vessels would no longer need either to be made of copper or furnished with a tin lining; while spades, and rails, and iron keels and plates and the locomotives on our lines, and all the countless iron instruments of our modern life would be safe against the most destructive of all the agencies which waste them away. The process is to coat the iron with the magnetic or black oxide of iron, which is not only incapable of rust but harder than the iron itself, and which adheres to the iron with a tenacity greater than that with which the various strata of the iron adhere together. Professor Barff subjects the iron to superheated steam at a temperature of from 500° to 1,200° Fahrenheit, and if the exposure is continued for from five to seven hours, this coating will be fairly formed, and if the latter temperature be secured, it will adhere so closely that not even a file will scrape it off. Professor Barff left iron vessels thus treated out on the lawn for six weeks during the late rainy weather, and when brought in they were as bright as before their exposure. The coating does not affect the surface, except by turning it black. If the surface were rough before, it will be rough still, and if polished before, it will be polished still. Nor in case the magnetic oxide is detached in parts, will the rust, which then begins on the exposed iron, spread *underneath* the magnetic oxide. On the contrary, the coat clings so close, that though the rust will eat into the iron at any exposed part, it will not extend laterally to the iron still coated by the magnetic oxide.

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About 11 o'clock a great part of the company went from the first saloon, at the door of which the lady of the house had received her guests in the most amiable manner with the national shake of the hands, through the smaller ones into the third saloon, one side of which was occupied by the buffet. To amuse the curiosity of later historians, it may be mentioned that General Ignatieff contented himself with a glass of cold lemonade, that Madame Ignatieff drank a cup of tea, and that the other diplomatists, according to inclination and need, sought strength for the labours of the following day in iced champagne, other wines, and pastry. Meanwhile, a new guest of striking pallor, with raven black hair and long moustache, had entered, with an elegant lady of graceful appearance on his arm. It was no other than the oculist, Liebreich, and he had scarcely been five minutes in the room before General Ignatieff had himself introduced to him, and rapidly told him the history of his malady, of his having consulted Pagenstecher, of the whole thing arising from the ducts, and of his having been much better for some days. With this the hastily improvised medical consultation ended. General Ignatieff had, at any rate, furnished incontestable proof of his going to London and Downing-street solely for ophthalmia, and for no political purpose. At 11-15 the Marquis of Salisbury took the General by the arm, and conducted him, with his wife, the Prince, his private secretary, and several other guests, by special train to Hatfield. The rest of the company remained till midnight, and then dispersed in every direction, not so much out of consideration for the fatigued lady of the house as to pay the national respect for the dawning Sabbath.

A PROPHECY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the Marwaree Shasters, written about one hundred years ago, contains the following prophecy regarding the events of the Shuké century, of which we are about to enter on the last year :—

"Sathyano men sath jal
Athyano men kal
Nowano men nur botahe
To sau men sookh-e pai-e."

The above, freely translated, runs—

"In ninety-seven, faith and trust depart
In ninety-eight a famine
He who lives through ninety-nine
Will enjoy comfort in the year (eighteen) hundred."

The Shaka year 1797 commenced in May 1875 when the agricultural riots occurred in the Deccan and caused the Marwarrees to lose all faith and trust in their debtors. The year 1798 commenced in May 1876 and brought in the famine from which so large an extent of country is suffering.

The year 1799 will commence on the 28th of this month and it remains to be seen if the prophecy which appears to foretell a heavy mortality in the new year will be fulfilled.—Yours, &c.

H. D.

BOMBAY.

THE GULISTAN OF SADI.—Part III. of a translation of the Gulistan of Shaik Sadi into Gujeratee by Mr. Kawasjee Dinshaw Kias has just been published. It contains upwards of sixty tales, told in that instructive and amusing form in which Sadi excels most Oriental writers.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Hassan Hoosein and eight others were fined, prisoner No. 1 Rs 20 and the rest Rs. 10 each, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for being found gaming with instruments of gaming in a common gaming house at Nowrojee Hill. They were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney.

THE BANDSTAND.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry to-day at 6 P.M. :—

Quickstep .....Warblings at Morn.....H. Millars.
Quadrille .....Le Chat-au A Toto .....Lamo te.
Selection .....La Donna-bula.....Bellini.
Waltz .....Bise Des Nuits .....F Godfrey.
Galop .....Pince-ne-rie .....Charles D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A BREACH OF THE BYE-LAWS OF THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday, a tramway conductor, named Nathooram Babajee, was fined Rs. 15 by Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, for issuing to a passenger in a tramway car a ticket other than the ticket provided by the Tramway Company for the journey to be travelled, contrary to the authorized bye-laws of the Tramway Company.

THE THEFT BY RAILWAY POLICEMEN AND RAILWAY SERVANTS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, the case was resumed in which eleven employés of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, of whom two were porters, one a telegraph peon, six policemen, and two lamp trimmers stood charged with committing theft of property consisting of articles of lost luggage of the collective value of Rs 3/, belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. His Worship convicted six of the prisoners, of whom one was a porter, a telegraph peon, three policemen and a lamp trimmer, and sentenced each of them to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail; the rest were acquitted.

FATAL BUGGY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Sewdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Nanoo Ramaswamy. Deceased was a mendicant, a feeble old man, about 60 years of age, who had met with an accident on the 29th March last while attempting to cross the Kalbadevie road near the Money School, when he was knocked down by a buggy and one of the wheels passed over his left leg, causing a lacerated wound on the left knee. He was then removed to the above hospital, where he expired from the effects of the injuries he had sustained at 5 P.M. on the day previous to the inquest. The following verdict was returned by the jury :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down by a buggy."

A STRIKE ON BOARD THE ALEXANDER YEATES.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Nicholas Stafford and fifteen other European seamen of the British ship Alexander Yeates, were charged, at the instance of Captain Durham, the master of the vessel, before Mr. W. W. Anstey, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. It appears that some of the seamen were assaulted on the high seas by the officers of the vessel, against whom the Magistrate had already granted a summons, and since then a grievance had sprung up between the officers and the crew upon whom had been imposed heavy work which the men declined to perform. The case stands postponed for hearing to this morning to enable the defendants to procure counsel.

A PRECAUTIONARY STEP.—We observe that regimental patrols are posted at different points from the Staff Lines to the end of the Sholapore Bazaar. We suppose that they are posted there for the purpose of preventing the soldiers of our European regiments from going farther than East Street in the direction of the Bazaar and city, in consequence of small-pox and cholera still raging in the city of Poona. We hope that this measure will make its appearance in our cantonment at this season.—*Deccan Herald.*

A BRAHMIN GOING TO EUROPE.—There has been a commotion among the orthodox Hindoos in Poona in Madras in connection with the proposed visit to Europe of the Sarvajanik Sabha, Mr. Gunnesh Wassudeo. A meeting was held at the Sachivpunt's Palace in Sookerwar Pait on Sunday last, to consider whether Mr. Gunnesh Wassudeo's object could go to Europe without injury to his caste. The Swamy was in the chair, and it will probably be decided next Sunday at the adjourned meeting that Mr. Gunnesh may go provided he performs the religious ceremony of *prayuschit* on his return. Mr. Gunnesh goes as the representative of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and entirely from a feeling of anxiety to do what he can for the Hindoo community of this country. Several of the leading members of "Young Brahmin" party in Poona congratulated Mr. Gunnesh on the prospects of his tour and urged that he could do so without any injury to caste; the old Brahmin party are loath to yield so much to public opinion. They know that if Hindoos generally get the habit of going to Europe, their hold upon them will very soon be lost. There can be no doubt that Mr. Gunnesh Wassudeo's visit to Europe will prove a great encouragement to other Hindoos to follow his example. —*Id.*

THE JAM OF LOS BEYLA.—The Jam of Los Beyla we learn, has it in contemplation to effect some very radical reforms in the administration of his country. He will endeavour to imitate, as far as he can, of course, the model our own rule in India supplies. The Jam's six years' experience of India and its government will stand him in good stead. His views are now enlarged, and his naturally perverting disposition will enable him to combat with difficulties more easily than a man less gifted could. The Jam is a man of expanded ideas, and we have no doubt that the measures he intends carrying out will be carried out to a successful issue.—*Sind News.*

A SOLICITOR IN KURRACHEE ASKED FOR AN EXPLANATION OF HIS CONDUCE.—A motion came on for hearing before the Sudder Court last Friday in pursuance of a complaint filed by a firm of Bombay solicitors, through Mr. Pullen, the barrister, against M. Thornton, the pleader. The latter, it would appear, had been called upon by the Sudder Court for an explanation which had been tendered, and in reference to which the Court remarked to Mr. Thornton that the explanation did not touch upon the question as to what had become of the money he admitted having received. The hearing of the motion, however, was postponed to enable Mr. Pullen to put in a counter-statement. We regret to hear that Mr. Thornton is also involved in a dispute with some solicitors in the Punjab.—*Id.*

MR. STREETER, the eminent goldsmith of New Bond-street, who recently published a work on Gold, which has been accepted as an authority by the Government, and sent to the Judges, all the Justices of the Peace in London, and to many other officials, has now in the press a work on Precious Stones and Gems. It will be illustrated with coloured engravings, showing the precious stones in their matrices and in their native state. The work will be published at Easter by Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly, London.—*Daily Paper.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p.m., Thursday, 7-3 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

THE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

THE English Opera Bouffe Company gave a varied entertainment at the Grant Road Theatre on Thursday evening. The performance commenced with the second act of the celebrated play of "Der Freischutz," by C. M. Von Weber. In this difficult piece both Mrs. Vernon as Anne and Miss Elcia May as Agathe sang and acted their parts well. The second piece was Charles Lecocq's comic operetta entitled "My New Maid," played for the first time in Bombay. This piece was a decided success and elicited great applause and excited much mirth amongst the audience. Mrs. Vernon appeared as the young lady who is about to be married to Lord Hurlingham and who is in want of a maid, but probably be decided next Sunday at the adjourned meeting that Mr. Gunnesh may go provided he performs the religious ceremony of *prayuschit* on his return. Mr. Gunnesh goes as the representative of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and entirely from a feeling of anxiety to do what he can for the Hindoo community of this country. Several of the leading members of "Young Brahmin" party in Poona congratulated Mr. Gunnesh on the prospects of his tour and urged that he could do so without any injury to caste; the old Brahmin party are loath to yield so much to public opinion. They know that if Hindoos generally get the habit of going to Europe, their hold upon them will very soon be lost. There can be no doubt that Mr. Gunnesh Wassudeo's visit to Europe will prove a great encouragement to other Hindoos to follow his example. —*Id.*

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A PROPHECY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the Marwaree Shasters, written about one hundred years ago, contains the following prophecy regarding the events of the Shuké century, of which we are about to enter on the last year :—

"Sathyano men sath jal
Athyano men kal
Nowano men nur botahe
To sau men sookh-e pai-e."

The above, freely translated, runs—

"In ninety-seven, faith and trust depart
In ninety-eight a famine
He who lives through ninety-nine
Will enjoy comfort in the year (eighteen) hundred."

The Shaka year 1797 commenced in May 1875 when the agricultural riots occurred in the Deccan and caused the Marwarrees to lose all faith and trust in their debtors. The year 1798 commenced in May 1876 and brought in the famine from which so large an extent of country is suffering.

The year 1799 will commence on the 28th of this month and it remains to be seen if the prophecy which appears

from the knife and then snatched it out of prisoner's hand. At this prisoner seemed to be astonished and put his hand to his forehead as if he was thinking. He refused to go quietly in arrest. Mr. Hawkins, European constable, arrived five minutes afterwards and took the prisoner into custody. Prisoner's face was very flush, and he appeared to be drinking that day. His coat and shirt front were open, and a good portion of his chest was exposed. The leg portion of his trowsers was covered with dust as if he had been falling about the roads in walking. He was in an excited state, which witness considered was the result of drink. The "Poor Asylum" is two miles from the town daily outpost. There is a distance of about a mile or a mile and a quarter between Seetabuldie, the civil station, and the town of Nagpore. There is a large tank between the two. The "Poor Asylum" is a place for the native poor and the indigent half-caste, and an allowance of food is made to each inmate. The "seral" is intended for the accommodation of natives.

To the Court.—The stagger was a regular roll, which could not have been the result of any stiffness from sitting long. My opinion that prisoner was drunk was not altered by anything which occurred subsequently.

Mr. John Hawkins said he was police constable at Seetabuldie in December last. In consequence of an order received on the 27th December, witness went to the Maharaj Baug, where he found Colonel Mathias, Captain Macdougall, and the prisoner. Witness took prisoner into custody. He was very much excited from drink.

To the foreman of the jury—The prisoner did not stagger or roll about; but he was wild and unsteady in his gait. He walked by himself the whole way. I did not perceive any smell of liquor about prisoner. I did not particularly look for it.

The keeper of the "seral" at Nagpore remembered the prisoner residing there a fortnight before the 27th December last. He used so get drunk every day and to use violence towards passers-by and others. He used to get from outside two or three bottles of liquor at a time to the "seral."

Two statements made by the prisoner before the magistrate and other documents were read to the jury. Prisoner said he had been treated for *delirium tremens* at Lahore, Allahabad, and Khandwa before the attack at Nagpore; and that he was subject to fits of apoplexy.

Dr. Beatson said he had heard the statements made by the prisoner before the magistrate; and he considered it very unlikely that prisoner had suffered from fits of apoplexy, because the symptoms he described were not those of apoplexy, nor was the treatment he described such as would be pursued in a case of apoplexy. The symptoms were rather indicative of epilepsy. In a slight epileptic fit, a person may be unconscious and may yet retain the power of action and may commit a murder without being able to recognise a person; but he would not be able to walk a mile or to answer questions put to him. If a person had *delirium tremens* one night and had no medical assistance, but if he slept at night, he might wake perfectly free of the symptoms the next morning. A person who suffered from *delirium tremens* might be able to walk two or three miles. A fit of *delirium tremens* generally lasts five or six days. A person who had it one morning would not be perfectly free of it the next day: the shortest period would be two or three days.

His Lordship told the jury it was open to them to consider, in the event of their being of opinion that this was not a case of murder, whether the prisoner was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, submitted there was a total absence of intention to kill. The wound was an ordinary wound inflicted with a small knife, and in the course of things, could not have been expected to cause death. Here the deceased was totally unknown to the accused, who had never before seen him, and considering the circumstances, the learned counsel submitted the prisoner's act was one over which he had had no control, and which was committed in an impulse of the moment without any intention to kill.

Witnesses were called for the prisoner. Clara Blake remembered meeting the prisoner in the road near the electric telegraph officeat Nagpore on the 27th December last about 4 p. m. He appeared to her to be unsteady, but not drunk. Two other witnesses, who had been summoned for the prisoner, were called, but did not answer to their names.

Mr Kirkpatrick, in commenting upon the case for the prosecution, remarked the evidence would have shown the jury that the prisoner was a man not in the full possession of his senses. He had, unfortunately for him, been a long resident in this country, and having been addicted to intemperate habits, had had no less than four attacks of *delirium tremens*, which was well known to be a sort of madness. Not only that; but he had had five attacks of epilepsy. No doubt he erred in calling them attacks of apoplexy, but the symptoms he described were really the proper symptoms of epilepsy. There was no reason, therefore, to doubt his statement as to what he had suffered; and there could be no difficulty in forming an opinion as to the diseased state of the brain of such a man. As Dr. Beatson told them, a man in such a state of mind, in a semi-conscious state, might be able to walk a long distance and might commit a crime without being conscious of it. The learned counsel therefore asked the jury to take a view of the circumstances the most favourable to the prisoner. The learned counsel regretted that a witness, Liddel, who has come down from Nagpore, and was to give very important evidence, had absented himself that day from the Court. The Advocate General put in Liddel's deposition, and Mr. Kirkpatrick read it to the jury. Liddel therein said he was a patient in the Mayo Hospital in the same ward with the prisoner; that prisoner on three or four occasions rushed out stark naked from the bath-room; and that when remonstrated with afterwards, he said he remembered nothing of having done so. Reviewing the evidence for the prosecution, the learned counsel said it was impossible to believe that the act was the act of a man in the full possession of his senses. He appeared to be utterly unconscious of what he had done; he remained unaffected by what had occurred. He was perfectly quiet and perfectly composed; and he sat listless-ly in the verandah in the gardens until spoken to by Captain Macdougall.

The Advocate General having briefly replied, the learned Judge summed up the whole case to the jury at considerable length. The jury retired to consider their verdict a few minutes before 7 p. m., and returned into Court with a verdict of not guilty on the ground of unsoundness of mind; but the jury found that prisoner committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His Lordship entirely concurred with the verdict and directed that the prisoner be detained to await the orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

The Court adjourned at 7 p. m. until this (Saturday) morning.

ADVENTURES OF A PILGRIM TO MAKKAH AND AL-MADINAH.

22nd Shawal r. b. 1293.—Friday, 10th November 1876.

I WITH my family, consisting of five persons, left Bombay harbour this afternoon for Jeddah by the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer Golconda, Captain W. A. Seaton, and chartered by Haji Cassim. There were nearly eight hundred pilgrims on board. This steamer was built in 1863, with a carrying capacity of 1,909 tons, length 315 feet, and breadth 35 feet.

5th Zakadah.—Wednesday, 22nd November.

Rose at 4, prayed, breakfasted. A Bengali, 60 years of age, fell overboard. Captain Seaton, on receiving the intelligence, threw out a buoy for the unfortunate man, and at the same time ordered a boat to be sent off in search of him. Accordingly, the chief officer, J. M. Patch, with five men, went out at once, and though they exerted themselves much about an hour for his recovery, yet no trace of him could be found. They thought sharks must have devoured him. The wind at the time being strong and the waves heavy, and the steamer having turned round twice to receive the boat, she rolled greatly and made most of the passengers sick. After the ineffectual search, the boat and the buoy were taken up, and the steamer followed her course. At 2 p. m., we arrived at the Babul-Mandab. This is the beginning of the Red Sea. Here is a small Fort on a rising ground to the left, with a British commandant living in it. The British flag is hoisted up outside it, and a light is kept burning all night here. The breadth of this Strait, or rather the distance between this and the shore to the right, is about 14½ miles. Dined, retired to bed at 10.

8th Zikadah,—Saturday, 25th November.

Rose and acted as usual. Some of the pilgrims bathed this afternoon, and put on *Ihram* (a pilgrim's habit). This garment is for males, simply two pieces of cloth without any seam whatever, one tied round the loins, the other thrown over the body, leaving the head, therefore, altogether exposed. It is incumbent on every pilgrim to wear this costume as an indication of humility when at a certain distance from the holy city of *Makkah* (Mecca). Every way to this city has been marked for this purpose; and for Indian pilgrims it is the hill of Yalamlam, lying under water and scarcely seen. Here they resolve to complete the *hajj*, and abandon all worldly enjoyment. They are also forbidden to kill or injure any animal, or insect, such as bug, musquito, louse, flies, &c., or even to pluck a hair, or point out game to any one. Any person guilty of the above crime has to sacrifice a goat or a sheep for each sin. The female *Ihram* is, in addition to the usual dress, a mat *burka* (veil) on two slender flexible sticks tied across each other with their ends attached to a circular stick. This is placed over the face when going to bed or going out of doors, in order to prevent any cloth touching the face till the *Ihram* is undone. Those having donned the pilgrim's habit must say the following prayer while ascending, descending, walking, sitting, &c. :—

"I am present, Oh God! I am present in thy presence.

I am present, thou hast no partner, I am present. All praises and beneficence are fit for thee, and the kingdom is thine, and thou hast no companion."

Dined, went to bed at 9-30.

9th Zikadah.—Sunday, 26th November.

After breakfast, we bathed, put on the *Ihram*, said two prostration prayers, and the Mutawif Abubaker Darwesh, who was on board the ship, instructed us in the *niyat* (resolution).

The Mutawif is a celebrated man, and has several noblemen as his patrons, among whom may be mentioned H. H. Nawab Kalab Ali, Khan, Bahadoor of Rampore, H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, H. E. Sir Salar and others; besides many respectable well known gentlemen, and several other of the public.

The *Khalasis* came and congratulated us on having approached the Yalamlam hill. This being the limit, all the rest of the pilgrims put on the *Ihram*.

10th Zikadah.—Monday, 27th November.

At 7 a.m. we came in sight of the Jeddah harbour, but went ahead to avoid the rising grounds and rocks lying under water. A Bengali expired. This was the sixth death that occurred during this voyage, including the man who had fallen overboard. After the funeral obsequies were performed, the corpse was let down into the sea, as was done before with the others. The steamer anchored in the harbour at 11-30. I presented the commander with the testimonial I had prepared, signed by several gentlemen.

We landed, and paid the fee—one rupee per head. Our luggage was searched at the gate, and our Mutawif Abubakar hired a furnished house for us at one Kurah (two pence) per head per diem in the Yaman street, which we occupied. This is a pretty large town with a poor wall round it. The houses are large and two and three stories high; but the streets are crooked and narrow. The bazaar is very large, and there are several coffee houses. Dined, went to bed at 10.

11th Zikadah.—Tuesday, 28th November.

Rose at four, prayed and breakfasted. Saw Hajee Abba Usman, and gave him Hajee Ismael Habib's letter. He gave me a letter of introduction to Hajee Hussain Abdallah at Makkah. I sent a letter home through the aforesaid Hajee Abba Usman.

We visited the shrine of Eve, the mother of all mankind, a very short distance outside the city. It is said to be 150 paces long, and the centre portion is enclosed in four walls, over which a dome is raised. Here pilgrims have to repeat *fateha* (prayer for the dead) at the head, navel, and feet. The attendants at the respective places ask for alms: the first and the last very properly receiving only whatever the visitors choose to give; but the middle one refuses admittance unless he is paid at least a rupee. This practice, I hear, is unauthorised, and it should be stopped. In the afternoon our luggage was carried outside the city on a camel, we walking alongside of it. Then we arranged and loaded a camel with two chests covered with two large baskets, and had the remainder of the articles put into six sacks underneath our three *shikriyahs*, (a kind of litter similar to a *charpoy* or cot.) Some of these are covered with sticks, mats, &c., for shelter from the sun, strong wind, and rain, and each is capable of holding two persons. The caravan marched after sunset.

12th Zikadah.—Wednesday, 29th November.

Early in the morning we halted at Bahrah, breakfasted, and dined; at 3 p.m., the people loaded their camels and set out. But Abdallah, our *Jammal* (camel driver), evidently suspecting that our boxes contained cash, delayed unduly. After 4 o'clock, on my pressing him much, we started with 16 camels. Some Bengalees followed, and in a short time overtook us, even passed us. I told Abdallah to hasten, but he replied *guddam* (forward), *i.e.*, having advanced a little. After sunset we arrived at Hiddah, the largest town on the way, when I requested the *Jammal* to fetch me some water. He despatched his boy with that ostensible purpose, but with the real object of giving information to Beduins who accordingly came and examined the boxes and their padlocks on the camel in front of me. The driver was absent, and I called out "Who's that P" but received no reply. Then the man disappeared. Shortly afterwards came in another man with an axe, who acted as the former had done; but the driver having changed his head-dress, was also along with him. I shouted out. "Who are you? Abdallah, Abdallah, who is this other man, and why is he walking along with the camel P" But received no reply. A companion of ours, who was proceeding on foot, and who heard my voice, having come up, I asked him to see who those two fellows were. He said one was Abdallah, my camel man. But as the driver was well aware that among our 14 camels there were but half-a-dozen men, all the other camels of the caravan having gone on ahead, the two ruffians untied the camel strings, one in front and the other behind, and while one led the camel with the boxes to the left side of the road, the other tied the nose string of my camel to the one before it. Upon this, I jumped down from the camel, and ran backward and forward calling my companions to come and assist me, as the robbers were taking away the camel bearing my boxes. But not more than three came up to assist me; with whom I could not hope to succeed in frustrating the object of the robber, for all of us were quite unarmed, while they had swords, &c., then I could do nothing but despair. Still I endeavoured, and ran backward to see if any persons were coming behind. It happened by the grace of God Almighty that some camels were coming, and from the riders of which I entreated assistance after hurriedly explaining that I was being robbed. They sympathized with me, and drove their camels behind ours from the right. Perceiving this the robbers left the camel alone, and made themselves scarce. I then requested a fellow-traveller to lead the animal back and tie it in its place. This he obligingly did. We had not advanced far when Abdallah came and sat as before upon the camel bearing my chests. I walked along with my companions, and asked one Husain, my tenant, to occupy my vacant seat on the camel, as Gulam Ahmed, my son, was alone on it, and was possibly frightened. Husain did so, and shortly after dropped to sleep. After walking for about four miles, I woke Husian and sent him to his own camel and I rode on mine. Shortly afterwards my camel driver, Abdallah, drew his sword and began to wipe it. I cannot say with what intention he did so, and at such a late hour in the night, but feeling apprehensive, I dismounted again, and walked for about four or five miles with my companions. They then reassured me and said that we have passed the fearful way, and had come to the limits of Makkah, indicating some pillars on both sides. All Meccans performing the *hajj* must come here to put on their *Ihram*. This place is about 14 miles from Makkah. On hearing this assurance I remounted my camel and we went on. I had at the recommendation of some friends brought all my money in Riyals (dollars) which was in one of the boxes, besides some bank-notes, which my wife had sewn up in her jacket. When we drew nearer to Makkah, we met several camels that had left us behind, among the riders of which I had some acquaintances. I felt fearless then, and in this way we entered the holy city at about 4 o'clock in the morning.

13th Zikadah.—Thursday, 30th November.

Before entering the narrow pass leading to the city, Abubakar's agent met us, and sent a man to guide us. We were brought to the Usbashiyah street where we saw our Mutawif, Abubakar, who received us with every attention and put us up at his own residence on the ground-floor, supplied us with hot water to bathe and a good breakfast. It was drizzling and the roads were all muddy. At 10 o'clock we were taken to the sacred Kabatullah (House of God), entering the gate, Bab-us-salam, and performed Tawaf, i. e., circumambulation, by going round seven times, kissing the blackstone at the end repeating certain prayers instructed by the Mutawif (one so engaged, and of whom there are many). After concluding this, we said two prostration prayers.

This done, we were taken out by the gate termed *Bab-us-Safa*, of the *Haram* (mosque), and went to the platform called *Safa*, ascended a step, repeated the *Takbir* (cry), descended and walked along with the *Mutawif* to *Marwah*, another platform, repeating prayers at the instruction of our guide. (The distance between Safa and Marwah is about one-fourth of a mile.) After arriving here we ascended as we did at *Safa*. This concludes a single course. We then returned to the former place, and *vice versa*, till all the seven courses were completed.

I and my son had our heads shaved, and the females got their hair clipped a little. This ends the ceremonies during the time *Ihram* is worn. We then changed our clothes, rented a house (out of three shown us by Abubakar) near his own in the same street, and belonging to one Syed Ahmed, at ten rivals (dollars), till we returned from Al-Madinah. Abubakar advised us to remove into it next morning, and sent us a good dinner in the afternoon. Said our daily prayers at the *Haram* (the mosque), and being fatigued, retired to rest early in the evening.

(To be continued.)

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 4th instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on second 7 feet 11 inches, against 5 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Small-pox as before, 23 cases recovering in Kurrachee, 4 fresh cases and one death; cattle-disease in talukas Kurrachee, Manjhand, Tatta and Sakro, 100 deaths in former; fever prevalent.

Shikarpur.—No change.

Hyderabad.—Rust in wheat in northern talukas. Fever unusually prevalent; small-pox general through out district, no fresh cases in city. Cattle-disease in two talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather fair. Rabi crops ripening.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Ksira.—Cotton in good condition. Weather warm.

Broach.—No change.

Surat.—No change.

Khandesh.—Fever and small-pox in some talukas.

Nasik.—Rain 20 cents in Yeola and Nandgaon.

Tanna.—Land under preparation for next monsoon crops. Small-pox continues in 5 talukas.

Poona.—Few cases of cholera in 5 out of 8 talukas, and of small-pox in all talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Cholera in two talukas, cases 10, deaths 2.

Sholapur.—No change.

Satara.—125 deaths from cholera. Cattle-disease in some talukas.

Belgaum.—Deaths from cholera 289.

Dharwar.—Deaths from cholera 420.

Kanara.—Cholera prevalent, deaths 37.

Kaladgi.—Deaths from cholera 152 in 5 talukas.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. General health good. Small-pox in Kotrasangani and Rajkot.

Wadhwan.—Weather getting warmer. No other change.

Barods.—Few cases of fever and small-pox.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 2nd instant.) Weather warm. Public health good. Small-pox continues in Pen, and cattle-disease in Mangaon and Mahad talukas. Reaping of rabi crops completed in Roha and Mahad talukas. Condition of people generally satisfactory.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 27th ultimo.) Reaping of rice crops continues. Slight cholera in 2 talukas.

General Remarks.—Small-pox generally prevalent in Sind, parts of Guzerat, Tanna and Khandesh.

Cholera continues in Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. No other change from last week.

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